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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/583,452	05/30/2000	Daniel R. Zaharris	M-8376-US	1693

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EXAMINER

NOBAHAR, ABDULHAKIM

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2132

DATE MAILED: 05/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/583,452

Applicant(s)

ZAHARRIS ET AL.

Examiner

Abdulhakim Nobahar

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 24 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 6-21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2 and 6-21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.


KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to applicants' response received on february 26, 2006.
2. The amendment of claim 1 is acknowledged.
3. Applicant's arguments with respect to the rejections of claims 1, 14 and 20 under 35 USC § 102 have been fully considered and are persuasive. Therefore, the rejections have been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration a new ground(s) of rejection is made.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 14, 16, 17, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al. (6,832,319 B1; hereinafter Bell) in view of Ueda et al. (6,289,102 B1; Ueda).

1. Referring to claim 1, Bell discloses:

a method for copying electronic data, once only, on a storage medium that includes a medium ID and media key block (abstract; col. 2, lines 40-55) and Bell further discloses:

generating an internal key within the data storage engine using a pseudo-random number generator (Figs. 3 and 6; col. 7, lines 23-33; col. 8, line 59-col.9, line 3, where the media key corresponds to the recited internal key and the player-recorder corresponds to the recited data storage engine);

generating a combination key by combining a medium key with the internal key within the data storage engine (Figs. 3 and 6; col. 7, lines 23-33, where the media identification corresponds to the recited medium key and the content key corresponds to the recited combination key which is generated within the player); and

within the data storage engine, decrypting a first portion of data stored on the storage medium with said combination key (Figs. 3 and 6; col. 7, lines 23-33, where the content key corresponds to the recited combination key and it is used to decrypt the data read from the storage medium within the player).

Bell, however, does not expressly disclose:

generating a pseudo-random number within the data storage engine.

Ueda discloses a method for preventing unauthorized use of scrambled data recorded on a medium (see, for example, col. 3, lines 34-67). Ueda also discloses that a pseudo-random number is generated within the disk reproduction device corresponding to the recited data storage engine (see, for example, col. 4, lines 31-35; col. 8, lines 9-

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35, Figs. 4-8; col. 15, lines 25-30). Ueda further discloses that the generated random number is used in the scrambling and descrambling operation of the information recorded on the recording medium (see, for example, col. 15, line 49-col. 16, lines 22; col. 28, lines 20-43; col. 34, lines 13-36).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the system of Bell a scheme for generating a pseudo-random number within the recoding medium player (i.e., disk reproducing device or data storage engine) as taught in Ueda, because it would ensure a sufficient security level in protecting the content of a recording medium since the random number is determined in a unique way (Ueda, col. 3, lines 30-33 and col. 8, lines 9-12).

2. Referring to claim 2, Bell discloses:

decrypting a master media key; and generating the medium key from the master media key (col. 9, lines 8-12, where medium key block corresponds to the recited master media key).

3. Referring to claim 6, Bell discloses:

The method of claim 1, wherein the combination key is generated by combining the internal key with the medium key in an exclusive OR function (col. 7, lines 59-62; col. 9, line 12-16).

4. Referring to claim 8, Bell discloses:

The method of claim 2 wherein the medium key comprises a mastered system area key, a writable system area key and a file system information key (Fig. 3; col. 6, lines 15-21).

5. Referring to claim 9, Bell discloses:

generating an additional internal key (col. 3, lines 25-50).

6. Referring to claims 14 and 20, Bell discloses:

Generating a plurality of internal keys using a pseudo-random number generator (data storage engine) (see col. 3, lines 17-50; col. 8, line 59-col. 9, line 16);

Decrypting a master media key and a file system structure corresponding to a first portion of the data using at least one internal key (see col. 7, lines 23-33; col. 9, lines 8-12, where medium key block corresponds to the recited master media key);

Generating a plurality of medium keys from the master media key (see col. 3, lines 17-50; col. 8, lines 46-67);

Generating a plurality of combination keys from the plurality of medium keys and the plurality of internal keys (see col. 4, lines 1-25; col. 7, lines 23-33, where the media identification corresponds to the recited medium key and the content key corresponds to the recited combination key which is generated within the player); and

Decrypting a first portion of the data using a first combination key (see col. 3, lines 25-30; col. 7, lines 23-33, where the content key corresponds to the recited

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combination key and it is used to decrypt the data read from the storage medium within the player).

Encrypting a portion of data using said first combination key and storing the first portion on the storage medium (see col. 2, lines 50-55; col. 3, lines 8-16; col. 4, lines 1-8).

Bell, however, does not expressly disclose that a pseudo-random number is generated within the data storage engine.

Ueda discloses a method for preventing unauthorized use of scrambled data recorded on a medium (see, for example, col. 3, lines 34-67). Ueda also discloses that a pseudo-random number is generated within the disk reproduction device corresponding to the recited data storage engine (see, for example, col. 4, lines 31-35; col. 8, lines 9-35, Figs. 4-8; col. 15, lines 25-30). Ueda further discloses that the generated random number is used in the scrambling and descrambling operation of the information recorded on the recording medium (see, for example, col. 15, line 49-col. 16, lines 22; col. 28, lines 20-43; col. 34, lines 13-36).

It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to incorporate in the system of Bell a scheme for generating a pseudo-random number within the recoding medium player (i.e., disk reproducing device or data storage engine) as taught in Ueda, because it would ensure a sufficient security level in protecting the content of a recording medium since the random number is determined in a unique way (Ueda, col. 3, lines 30-33 and col. 8, lines 9-12).

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7. Referring to claims 16, 17 and 19, Bell discloses that DVD disk may contain different encrypted data recorded in different area of the disk each section with its own associated key that is used for the encryption of data and the combination key for decryption (see, for example, col. 3, lines 25-50; col. 5, lines 33-53; col. 8, lines 38-67).

Claims 7, 10-13, 15, 18 and 21 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bell et al. (6,832,319 B1; hereinafter Bell) in view Ueda et al. (6,289,102 B1; Ueda) and further in view of Silverbrook et al. (6,334,190 B1; Silverbrook).

1. Referring to claims 7, 18 and 21, Bell in view Ueda discloses that different data may be recorded on different area of a DVD disk and each portion of data encrypted and decrypted with particular keys using any type of cryptography technology (see, for example, col. 3, lines 25-50; col. 5, lines 33-53; col. 8, lines 38-67). But Bell in view Ueda does not expressly disclose the use of DES and triple DES for decryption and encryption. Silverbrook discloses the use of DES standard for encryption and decryption (col. 3, lines 64-67) and specifically the use of triple DES for more security (col. 4, lines 7-15).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize triple DES for encryption and decryption instead of single DES as taught in Silverbrook in the system of Bell in view Ueda, because it would provide a much higher level of protection and security for the secure data (col. 1, lines 25-31).

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2. Referring to claims 10, 11 and 13, these claims are rejected as applied to the like elements of claims 1, 4, 6 and 9 as stated above.

3. Referring to claim 12, Bell in view Ueda discloses any number of different encrypted data can be recorded on the DVD disk (see, for example, col. 3, lines 25-50; col. 5, lines 33-53; col. 8, lines 38-67) and any cryptosystem type and encryption key can be applied to the recorded information (col. 1, lines 56-64).

4. Referring to claim 15, Bell in view Ueda discloses the use of a pseudo-random number generator comprising a logical feedback shift register (LFSR) and a seed for the LFSR (see Ueda, col. 8, lines 25-30; col. 9, lines 10-22; col. 16, lines 3-20).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

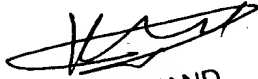
US Patent Pub. No. US 2002/0026580 A1 to Igari.


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Abdulhakim Nobahar whose telephone number is 571-272-3808. The examiner can normally be reached on M-T 8-6.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


KAMBIZ ZAND
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Abdulhakim Nobahar
Examiner
Art Unit 2132 

May 4, 2006